1: Nimuendajú E-5 (1929-1936) 1946 SOS Timbira SOS

name has been matrilineally transmitted until today, of the treaty, and of the tragic incidents at Caxias. But it speaks of Tempé''s murder, while Ribeiro ascribes his death to the smallpox. Further, the natives report the flight of the tribe into the dry forest in the angle formed by the Corda and the Ribeirão dos Porcos; and how a tribesman whose daughter had remained among the colonists acted as a go-between negotiating a new treaty of peace. This they have loyally kept; for the rebellion of 1860 against the Indian superintendent João da Cunha Alcanfor on the upper Mearim was not, as Father Bartolomeo da Monza has it, a Canella but a Guajajára uprising.[102] In the 1901 revolt of the Guajajára the Rąmkõ'kamekra furnished a contingent of 40 (not 200, as Ignace writes) warriors under chief Major Delfino Kõkaipó to aid the troops sent against the rebels.

In 1924 Snethlage spent three weeks, in 1928 Fróes Abreu four days in Ponto; I shall have frequent occasion to cite their observations. In 1929 I paid my first visit there, spending a little over a month; in 1930, 1931, 1933, 1935, and 1936 I stayed there, respectively, a little over two months, two and a half months, nearly three months, over two months, and two and a half months. Adopted as the son of the above-mentioned Delfino Kõkaipó's son, I bear his Indian name.

In 1934 lack of timber for clearings forced the Indians to abandon Ponto and to seek a new site a little farther downstream, at Baixão Preto, where a measles epidemic carried off some twenty children. Thereupon the settlement was moved to a somewhat higher altitude, but the grippe immediately demanded a number of further victims, and this scourge had not yet disappeared when the smallpox set in (1935). After the death of their principal chief, Ropką', the Indians fled in various directions, but reunited after the lapse of several months, some on the Ribeirão dos Bois, others on the Ribeirão dos Pombos. Each of these fractions obstinately insisted on the other's giving up its settlement in order to join the other. With some difficulty I persuaded them in 1936 to form a new common village on the Ribeirão da Rapoza.

The population seems to have maintained itself at a level in recent years. The census of 1919 lists Ponto with 226 inhabitants, clearly an understatement. On the other hand, Snethlage's figure of 400 for Remakokamekrãn and Sakamekrãn, that is, for Ponto in 1929, is certainly excessive. In 1933 I counted 298; in 1935 they had decreased to 265, but in 1936 they numbered close to 300.

On the speech of the three Canella tribes the following material has been published:

1819. Martius, Beiträge, 2:149. 164 words (Aponegicran-Apąnyekra).
1902. Ignace, Les Capiecrans, 479. 36 words (Canellas, tribe not specified).
1908. Kissenberth, Bei den Canella-Indianern, 53. 46 words (Canellas of Soledade-Kénkateye).
1913. Nimuendajú, Vokabular der Timbiras. 55 words (allegedly Remakókamekrere, actually Apąnyekra).
1924. Snethlage, Unter nordostbrasilianischen Indianern, 187 f. 399 words (Rąmkõ'kamekran).
1928. Fróes Abreu, Terra das Palmeiras, 201 f. 200 words and short sentences, 38 personal names (Canella of Ponto-Rąmkõ'kamekra).
1929–1930. Pompeu Sobrinho, Merrime, 17 f. 798 words (Portuguese-Canella and Canella-Portuguese). His grammatical remarks rest on dubious forms and are often positively incorrect: feminine suffix, plural by duplication, word contraction, pronominal infixation, etc.

14. The Čą'kamekra

To the northeast, beyond the watershed of the Rio Corda basin, the Rąmkõ'kamekra were bounded by the territory of their ancient enemies, the Čą'kamekra, who held the district of the Rio das Flores, a rivulet entering the Rio Mearim from the east;

[102] Bartolomeo da Monza, Massacro di Alto Alegre.

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Word-list

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Abbreviations: E = Ehrenreich, K = Kissenberth

batsé,	Arm rings of buriti leaf-strips	
buzina (Port.)	Signal horn	
gṍ (kṍ)	Water	E. ***ṅgō,*** K. ***ṅṍ***
gō-gatę́	River	E. ***ṅgōrameď,*** K. ***ṅō-rát***
goχę́	Fire	E. ***kūi, kuuę,*** K. ***kú(u)ę***
gukon-krṹte	Musical instrument	K. ***ṅō-kón,*** calabash
hãhį́,	Trumpet of ox-horn and mouthpiece with plaiting over it	
hakró	Neck ornament	K. ***kr(u)ei-yamu-yakrṍ,*** neck ornament of parrot feathers
hõ-krá	Hand	E. ***i-nikra,*** finger, K. ***i-ńikrá***
hṍa-tṍ	Tongue	E. ***i-ńoto,*** K. ***i-ńo-tṍ̲***
hũkōkō	Animal claws	
ikṍ	Skin	E. ***ka*** K. ***ikã́***
ikrę́	House	E. ***kikrē*** K. ***kikrę́***
katú	Straw mat	E. ***kupip*** K. ***kúpip***
klṍwa	Dance equipment, feather-decorated clapper-sticks	
kṍppo (kṍ)	Club	E. ***kō*** K. ***kō, kōp***
krõi-yapú	Parrot tail-feather	E. ***krueíti,*** parrot, large species ***krueíra,*** parrot, small species K. ***kr(u)ei-yamú***

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krúa	Arrow	E. *krúa* K. *krúa*
kuhẽ́	Bow	E. *džudžă* K. *ǰuǰé*
kūi	Ear ornament	
kupémba	Sieve	
kχẹ̣iré	Amulet against sore throat, consisting of two small pieces of wood hung on a woolen thread around the neck	
kχẹ̣́n	Stone	E. *kēn, kăn* K. *kén*
lõ̲ap	Dog	E. *răb pră, rōb-pră* K. *ro(b)prẽ̲́*, often *rṍ̲bre̲*
maraká	Dance rattle	E. *ṅgō-taď* K. *ṅō-tō̲(i)t´*
marimba	Feather container	
i-pačẹ́	Arm ornament	E. *i-pa*, upper arm K. *í-pa-ǰe*
panella (Port.)	Pot	E. *ṅgō-i* K. *ṅō-í* (= water-bones)
i-pár(i)	Foot	E. *i-pări* K. *i-pări*
patuwẹ̣́	Trumpet of gourd shell	E. *ṅgō-i* K. *ńō-í*
pẹ̣́n	Honey	E. *mad^{n}* K. *mẹ̣́ń, mẹ̣́(id)n*
pu	Urucú (Bixa orellana)	K. *pú*
purẹ́	Moon	E. *muturăre* K. *mut-turúe-re*

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192 *pụt*	Sun	E. *mūt* K. *mụ̊t*
rọrẹ-tsí	Cotton string, cf. *ní-kra-je*, cotton string with tassels, to wear around the body	
tapití	Manioc squeezer (tube-shaped)	
teap	Fish	E. *tāpe* K. *tẽ̊p*
bučití	One	E. *meomdī*, *podži* one finger (Botocudo: *podžik*)
daikrūt(u)	Two	E. *ameīkrūt*, *mākrūt* K. *amaikrut*
donkré	Three	E. *ameīkrut-ne-padži*
donkré	Three	K. *amaikrut-ne-ikiekẹd*
daikrutpai	Four	E. = many *adžuā-komed* K. *amaikrut-ne-ámaikrut*
toχọkẹ́te	Five	K. *amaikrut ne-amaikrut ne-ikíekẹd*
hịkotonočí	Six	K. *amaikrut ne-amaikrut ne-ámaikrut*
inõ	Seven	
hipéri	Eight	
hokát(e)ne	Nine	